

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol. VIII.

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No. 565.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the second section of an act of Congress of the 6th of May last, entitled "An act in addition to the act concerning navigation, and also to authorize the appointment of Deputy Collectors," it is provided, That, in the event of the signature of any treaty or convention concerning the navigation or commerce between the United States and France, the President of the United States, if he should deem the same expedient, may suspend, by Proclamation, until the end of the next session of Congress, the operation of the act, entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels, and for other purposes;" and, also, to suspend, as aforesaid, all other duties on French vessels, or the goods imported in the same, which may exceed the duties on American vessels, and on similar goods imported in the same: And whereas a convention of navigation and commerce between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, his day been duly signed by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, on the part of the United States; and by the Baron, Hyde de Neuville, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from France, on the part of His Most Christian Majesty, which convention is in the words following:

Convention of Navigation and Commerce between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, being desirous of settling the relations of navigation and commerce between their respective nations, by a temporary convention reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, and thereby of leading to a more permanent and comprehensive arrangement, have respectively furnished their full powers in manner following, that is to say: The President of the United States to John Quincy Adams, their Secretary of State; and His most Christian Majesty to the Baron Hyde de Neuville, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Commander of the Legion of Honor, Grand Cross of the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic. His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States; who, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

Articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, imported into France in vessels of the United States, shall pay an additional duty, not exceeding twenty francs per ton of merchandise, over and above the duties paid on the like articles, also of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, when imported in French vessels.

ARTICLE 2.

Articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of France, imported into the United States, in French vessels, shall pay an additional duty not exceeding three dollars and seventy five cents per ton of merchandise, over and above the duties collected upon the like articles, also of the growth, produce, or manufacture of France, when imported in vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE 3.

No discriminating duty shall be levied upon the productions of the soil or industry of France, imported in French bottoms into the ports of the United States for transit or re-exportation.

Nor shall any such duties be levied upon the productions of the soil or industry of the United States, imported in vessels of the United States into the ports of France for transit or re-exportation.

ARTICLE 4.

The following quantities shall be considered as forming the ton of merchandise for each of the articles hereinafter specified:

Wines—four 61 gallon hogsheads, or 246 gallons of 251 cubic inches, American measure.

Brandies, and all other liquids, 244 gallons.

Silks, and all other dry goods, and all other articles usually subject to measurement, forty two cubic feet French; in France, and fifty cubic feet American measure, in the United States.

Cotton—804 lb. avoirdupois, or 365 kilog.

Tobacco—1600 lb. avoirdupois, or 725 kilog.

Asbes—pot and pearl, 2240 lb. avoirdupois or 1016 kilog.

Rice—1600 lb. avoirdupois, or 725 kilog.

And for all weighable articles not specified, 2240 lb. avoirdupois, or 1016 kilogrammes.

ARTICLE 5.

The duties of tonnage, light money, pilotage, port charges, brokerage, and all other duties upon foreign shipping, over and above those paid by the national shipping in the two countries respectively, other than those specified in articles 1 and 2 of the present convention, shall not exceed, in France, for vessels of the United States, five francs per ton of the vessel's American register; nor for vessels of France, in the United States, ninety four cents per ton of the vessel's French passport.

ARTICLE 6.

The contracting parties, wishing to favor their mutual commerce by affording in their ports every necessary assistance to their respective vessels, have agreed that the Consuls and Vice Consuls may cause to be arrested the sailors, being part of the crews of the vessels of their respective nations, who shall have deserted from the said vessels, in order to send them back, and transport them out of the country. For which purpose the said Consuls and Vice Consuls shall address themselves to the Courts, Judges, and Officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing—proving, by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel, or ship's roll, or other official documents, that those men were part of the said crews; and on this demand, so proved, (saving, however, where the contrary is proved) the delivery shall not be refused; and there shall be given all aid and assistance to the said Consuls and Vice Consuls, for the search, seizure, and arrest, of the said deserters, who shall even be detained, and kept in the prisons of the country, at their request, and expense, until they shall have found an opportunity of sending them back. But, if they be not sent back within three months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE 7.

The present temporary Convention shall be in force for two years from the first day of October next, and even after the expiration of that term, until the conclusion of a definitive Treaty, or until one of the parties shall have declared its intention to renounce it; which declaration shall be made at least six months before hand.

And, in case, the present arrangement should remain without such declaration of its discontinuance by either party, the extra duties specified in the 1st and 2d articles, shall, from the expiration of the said two years, be on both sides diminished by one fourth of their whole amount; and afterwards by one fourth of the said amount from year to year, so long as neither party shall have declared the intention of renouncing it, as above stated.

ARTICLE 8.

The present Convention shall be ratified on both sides, and the ratifications shall be exchanged, within one year from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible. But the execution of the said Convention shall commence in both countries on the first of October next, and shall be effective, even in case of non ratification, for all such vessels as may have sailed, bona fide, for the ports of either nation, in the confidence of its being in force.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have thereunto affixed their seals, at the city of Washington, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1822.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, (L. S.)
G. HYDE DE NEUVILLE, (L. S.)

Separate Article.

The extra duties levied on either side before the present day, by virtue of the act of Congress of the 15th May, 1820, and of the ordinance of the 26th July, of the same year, and others confirmative thereof, and which have not already been paid back, shall be refunded.

Signed and sealed as above, this 24th day of June, 1822.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, (L. S.)
G. HYDE DE NEUVILLE, (L. S.)

Separate Article.

It is agreed that the extra duties, specified in the first and second articles of this Convention, shall be levied only upon the excess of value of the merchandise imported, over the value of the merchandise exported in the same vessel upon the same voyage: so that if the value of the articles

exported shall equal or exceed the value of the articles imported in the same vessel (not including, however, articles imported for transit or re-exportation) no such extra duties shall be levied; and if the article exported be less in value than those imported, the extra duties shall be levied only upon the amount of the difference of their values. This article, however, shall take effect only in case of ratification on both sides; and not until two months after the exchange of the ratifications. But the refusal to ratify this article, on either side, shall in no wise affect or impair the ratification or the validity of the preceding articles of this convention.

Signed and sealed as above, this 24th day of June, 1822.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, (L. S.)
G. HYDE DE NEUVILLE, (L. S.)

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States, in pursuance of the authority aforesaid, do hereby suspend, from and after the first day of October next, until the end of the next session of Congress, the operation of the act aforesaid, entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels and for other purposes;" and also all other duties on French vessels and the goods, being the growth, produce, and manufacture, of France, imported in the same which may exceed the duties on American vessels, and on similar goods imported in the same, saving only the discriminating duties payable on French vessels and on articles the growth, produce and manufacture of France, imported in the same, stipulated by the said convention to be paid.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at Washington, the 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, and of the Independence of the United States the forty sixth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State.

Laws of the United States

FIRST SESSION OF SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT supplementary to the several acts for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing Land Offices, in the districts east of the Island of New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the claims to land said to be derived from the British or Spanish authorities, reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office by the registers and receivers of the land offices at St. Helena Court House, and at Jackson Court House, in the districts east and west of Pearl river, appointed under the authority of an act, entitled "An act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices, in the districts east of the Island of New Orleans," which are contained in the several reports of the registers and receivers, and which are, in the opinion of the registers and receivers, valid, agreeably to the laws, usages, and customs, of the said governments, be, and the same are hereby, recognized as valid and complete titles, against any claim on the part of the United States, or right derived from the United States.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That all the claims reported as aforesaid, and contained in the several reports of the said registers and receivers, founded on orders of survey, requettes, permission to settle, or other written evidences of claims derived from the Spanish authorities, which ought, in the opinion of the registers and receivers, to be confirmed, shall be confirmed, in the same manner as if the title had been completed: Provided, That the confirmation of all the said claims provided for by this act, shall amount only to a relinquishment forever, on the part of the United States, of any claim whatever to the tract of land so confirmed or granted.

Sec 3. And be it further enacted, That every person, or his or her legal representative, whose claim is comprised in the lists or registers of claims reported by the registers and receivers, and the persons embraced in the list of actual settlers, or their legal representatives, not having any written evidence of claim reported as aforesaid, shall, when it appears by the said reports, or by the said lists, that the land claimed or settled on had been actually inhabited or cultivated, by such person or persons in whose right he claims, on or

before the fifteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, be entitled to a grant for the land so claimed or settled on as a donation: *Provided*, That no more than one tract shall be thus granted to any one person, and the same shall not contain more than six hundred and forty acres; and that no lands shall be thus granted which are claimed or recognized by the preceding sections of this act, or by virtue of a confirmation under an act entitled "An act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices, in the districts east of the Island of New Orleans," approved on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen: *And provided, also*, That no claim shall be confirmed where the quantity was not ascertained, and report made thereon by the registers and receivers, prior to the twenty fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Sec 4. And be it further enacted, That the registers and receivers of the public moneys of the said respective districts, except in relation to perfect titles, as recognized in the first section of this act, and the first section of the act of the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, shall have power to direct the manner in which all lands claimed in virtue of the preceding sections shall be located and surveyed; and also, to direct the location and manner of surveying all the claims to land recognized by the second, third, and fourth sections of an act, entitled "An act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices, in the districts east of the Island of New Orleans," approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen having regard to the laws, usages, and customs, of the Spanish government on that subject; and having regard, also, to the mode adopted by the government of the United States in surveying the claims to land confirmed by virtue of the second and third sections of an act of Congress, entitled "An act regulating the grants of lands, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee," approved on the third March one thousand eight hundred and three. And that, in relation to all such claims which may conflict, or in any manner interfere, the said registers and receivers of public moneys of the respective districts shall have power to decide between the parties and shall, in their decision, be governed by such conditional lines or boundaries as may have been agreed on between the parties, either verbally or in writing, at any time prior to the passage of this act: But, upon the decision of those claims included in, which may conflict or interfere, and in relation to which the parties interested have agreed on no conditional lines or boundaries as to the manner of locating the same, the said registers and receivers of the respective districts shall make an equal division of the land claimed, so as to allow each party his or their improvement: *Provided, however*, That should it be made appear, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of public moneys of the respective districts, in any such case, that the subsequent settler had obstructed the claim of the former, and had made his establishment after having been forbidden to do so, the said registers and receivers of public moneys shall have power to decide between the parties, according to the circumstances of the case and the principles of justice.

Sec 5. And be it further enacted, That patents shall be granted for all lands confirmed by virtue of the provisions of this act, in the same manner as patents are granted for lands confirmed under former acts, to which this is a supplement.

Sec 6. And be it further enacted, That to every person who shall appear to be entitled to a tract of land, under the second and third sections of this act, a certificate shall be granted by the register and receiver of the district in which the land lies, setting forth the nature of the claim, and the quantity allowed; for which certificate the party in whose favor it issues shall be paid one dollar, to be divided between the said receiver and register.

Sec 7. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to remove the land office from St. Helena Court House to such other place within the said districts as he may deem suitable and convenient.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore,
May 8, 1822.—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.



WASHINGTON, N C

FRIDAY JULY 12 1822

RECORDER OFFICE,
JULY 12, 1822.

THE Editor respectfully requests his subscribers & all persons indebted to him, to call and settle previous to the 1st Sept. as he designs visiting New-York or Philadelphia as soon thereafter as practicable for the purpose of procuring new Type &c. Those friendly to the Editor and the laudable object he has in view, we are persuaded, will not require a second request to induce them to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's" & thereby enable us to lay before them a sheet which shall be at once creditable to its supporters & the district. Let none for a moment suppose because the sum due from him or them be small, that it will be but of little or no consequence to us: Our claims are generally small; and it is by those trifles that we expect to make up the necessary sum.

August Court will be a favorable opportunity for remitting the sums due, as Suitors, Jurors & Witnesses will be coming to Court from all parts of the County—Those residing out of the county are requested to remit by mail, and thus do an act of justice and at the same time materially oblige us.

LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES.

Senate—Samuel Vines, Esq. and Col. J. O. K. Williams.

Commons—Thomas W. Blackledge and Wyriott Ormand, Esquiers.

Yesterday's mail was quite barren of news.

Liverpool dates to 22d May received at Borken. No intelligence of Russia and Turkey.

Unhappy Ireland is afflicted by both pestilence and famine. We rejoice to observe many benevolent hearts in our middle and Northern States are collecting funds for the relief of its distressed inhabitants. God speed them in their philanthropic exertions.

The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend for the last six months of 2½ per cent. equal to 4½ per cent. per annum—Not very cheering to the stockholders. The President Mr. Cheves has declared his intention of withdrawing from the institution at the close of the year. Mr. Gallatin is talked off as his successor.

The Small pox is reported to be in Norfolk.

Hon. C. A. Rodney is appointed Minister to Buenos Ayres, and Col. Todd of Kentucky Charge d'affaires to Colombia—Hugh Nelson of Virginia is said to be appointed Minister to Mexico.

We regret to notice the loss of one of the U. States Ship Franklin's boats near Valparaiso. Lieut. Jas. A. Perry Doct. Dumprey with four midshipmen and two seamen perished!

FOR THE RECORDER.

"Things of the noblest kind his genius drew

And look'd thro' nature at a single view;
A loose he gave to his unbounded soul
And taught new lands to rise, new seas to roll;

Call'd into being scenes unknown before
And passing nature's bounds was something more."

The following is a copy of the Oration delivered on the 5th inst. by John Holland Esq before a numerous and respectable assemblage of the citizens of Washington. Aware how much the public feeling was interested in the event, I endeavoured by notes to secure the eloquent composition, but reflecting on the importance of the subject, and an earnest desire to do ample justice to it, I had them submitted to the learned Orator for correction, and believe the following is the address as delivered, verbatim et literatim.

If we are to judge of the approbation of his audience by the almost uninterrupted bursts of applause from his "worthy fellow citizens" & incessant peals of laughter from them, and the "ladies of the fair" then the eloquent gentleman has abundant cause to continue the exalted opinion he enjoys of his unbounded success.

Here is much interesting matter for reflection, well suited to the Historian, Politician, Banker, Merchant, Farmer, Lover, Grammarian, Naturalist and Philosopher.

I particularly commend the retaining of this address as a model to our Congressional debaters, fourth of July orators, and all the field and stump Cicero's of the present and future ages for it is quite possible, & we never shall look upon its like again.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

ORATION.

"I John Holland, my fellow citizens, come not to speak on Ancient history but the politics of the day.

Should not the Citizens feel for that liberty which the spirit of our fathers showed? This is a most important anniversary of the day which passed over the heads of our forefathers who met at Philadelphia in 1776 to declare our Independence as Independent Colonies. Is this to be made a mockery? No—I hope not my fellow citizens. In the year of 1776 our forefathers met at Philadelphia under Washington with Warren his aid who was at the head. It is not my wish my Fellow Citizens and ladies of the fair to stir up party but merely to remind you if that day which is past and which is to come is not worthy your notice my Fellow Citizens? I think it is sir.—But Sir let our Statesmen and Philosophers tell you if I am right or wrong. He George Washington was a worthy citizen who fought and bled. Yesterday being the day of '76 the 4th of July when every lady of the fair and every citizen assembled to do honour to it. But sir look at the past and what we suffered. Look sir into the depredation on the Chesapeake. The Leopard staved eighteen balls through her, wounded eighteen men and killed three more! Had not Capt. Douglas's orders from Mr. Admiral Berkeley to act as he did, who I believe was on the crew at that time? I think he had sir.—Contraband Barron who was on board the Chesapeake for a foreign voyage was attacked I believe contrary to his expectations and is a worthy citizen. Was this not worthy our notice as free citizens? Should it escape from Memory? I say no.—Not as long as I have as much republican blood runs in my veins as amounts to the bigness of a head of a pin. James Madison was in the chair at the time. When our Cabinets and the executors found the war did not prosper what then did they do sir—established peace. When we were compelled to go to war how did it terminate.—Did not Mr. Jefferson who was the statesman of his country direct it right? My fellow citizens I am not speaking on these things merely to rouse your feelings. Who sir went in the chair after Mr. Washington? Mr. Adams sir a great lawyer.

Did he not speak in favor of an army and navy? Yes sir he did—they were under his government, therefore fellow citizens and ladies of the fair I take the sweet and leave the bitter. Who sir followed Mr. Adams? Mr. Jefferson all wise and good, he is a great statesman he is a great philosopher, he is a great bottomist, he is the bulwark and keeper of our liberty. But Mr. Jefferson went out of office who succeeded? Mr. Madison—What drove him to a war?—The year of 1812.—Sir the Eagle have proven to the world that he has conquered his enemies, they are now willing to take him by the hand, help him build his nest, and be clothed with his feathers. Mr. James Monroe who is now Executor of the United States is a great and good man—Has he not made the change of things. Mr. James Monroe President the United States who are now the executors of ten millions of souls who are a good and great man, a great lawyer a great statesman who have managed his party to my opinion as well as any man who have filled the chair since George Washington. Look at the great men sir who have declared war—see what this book says of the treaty of peace of 1815, and see what our great men there say. How have Mr. Monroe acted? Take it to your own pockets.

He has gone to the North, and then to the South, taken a survey sir of the State of the United States and returned to his native place. Look at our frontiers my worthy fellow citizens, see what he is doing there.

Look at the fortifications which has been erected under his judgement together with our wise great and good men who are at the head of Cabinet.

Look at our Ships sir, which are now built and is building under safe keeping, ready for sea, to clear from their own ports, head their own coasts, and travel over the bulwarks of our enemy! I am speaking of the politics of the day sir, if Mr. Monroe has acted wrong it is for you to say and not me. My fellow citizens it is my wish to speak of our rights as free citizens, every man sir should take the key of liberty in his own pocket. I read a paper not long since stating fifteen persons were in nomination for president, out of this number my fellow citizens my opinion is the race will be between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams, but the opinion I now have, I think Mr. Adams will be the man, and I may vote for him, but this is for time to decide and not me. Mr. Calhoun sir is a worthy Statesman who have done honour to his country and honour to himself. You recollect my fellow citizens and ladies of the fair, the clouds that rose in the east settled to the west and blowed off like a cobweb!

With regard to the election, Mr. Nathaniel Macon from this state, James Monroe, Mr. Calhoun Mr. Adams Mr. Clay, Mr. Clinton, Mr. King together with

others are fifteen in number in toto which I have seen spoken of with others as next President. I think sir we are entitled to the next Vice President from the state of North Carolina who have distinguished herself with her sister states. Look sir at the statue of Washington on the State house & established at the city of Raleigh, which does honour to himself and honour to the state. See what the state of North Carolina have done since 1813. She has distinguished herself among her sister states she has done honour to her country and honour to herself. Now look at the State of Virginia and see what great men there be who sees in a futurity and who amongst her sister states have ever been distinguished as the washman and bulwark of our liberty. Then sir look at the waters of Albemarle Sound that communicates by the town of Elizabeth to the waters of the State of Virginia by that of an inland navigation. Who established this? the statesmen and those who were a friend to liberty.

Then look at the last war and see what an advantage that was to the State of North Carolina and the State of Virginia. Look at our manufactures see how they are growing and give us but a little more of the silver and gold dust sir and ten years more peace and we shall be able to cope with the world as distinguished nation to all others, becoming exporter of factories instead of imports.

Have Mr. Monroe managed his affairs well? When in this town, I had an interview with him and who had the pleasure of escorting him. Did he not conduct himself as a statesman and gentleman? I think he did I esteemed him sir although his manners are not so fascinating as Mr. Calhoun's who were in company with him, yet there were something in him I thought was firm and unmovable, and he not a vegetable plant.

Look at our Heros of our Government. If war was to take place to-morrow would it not put a stop to the circulation of blood? It is a composition sir too serious to be thrown away if judge right I look sir at the Heros of our last war under Washington who are all wise, all great and all good. My fellow citizens can a man be a Christian unless he is possessed of virtues which he believes in Deity? Washington was a man that never mourned for the grapes that hung upon another man's bush and gathered them after his death.

Fellow Citizens and ladies of the fair were we not all born infants? And does not study and reading make us philosophers? And what is a philosopher? The father of wisdom.

In touching on politics sir I shall say but little. We are all Republicans we are all Federalists. I have no wish to split innocent citizens upon their particular politics. Look at the defeat of Bladenburg? Mr. Madison felt a zeal and love of his country and there met with his enemy which shewed the goodness of the heart of that great and good man and whom I have no doubt that his enemy would have been glad to have pocket him. But an honorable retreat is better than a defeat.

The next attack my fellow citizens and ladies of the fair was the attack at Baltimore, which had a great deal here before been said about party. Did you not find not a word said about politics but every man scowled up, bogenet and sword and say fight for country. This proves to the world we are all one set of men—not dividing of friends. Look at General Ross my fellow citizens and ladies of the fair, how quick he was cased in a hogshead of rum and sent home for the benefit of his friends! Mr. Randolph I say were one of the organs of the government, and what does he say upon the subject? Look at his letter he wrote to his constituents when leaving New York bound for England. Did he not say he expected the gates of the Orleans may become a place of contention for which time he could not account for. In fact he is one of our great and good men. Read of Greece and read of Rome and we are the only Republican in the world, unless it is the new Republic of Columbia which is in South America.

Then my fellow citizens and ladies of the fair shall we know when to look for a new moon? It is for you to say and not me. Are we not arriving, aspiring to be one of the greatest nations in the world? Look at our manufactures sir look at the Broad Cloths on your backs, look at the inland navigation?

I believe my fellow citizens and ladies of the fair, that our great and wise and good men who are at the head of Cabinet will do all things well. You find gentlemen the English West Indies islands are likely to be opened in a short time. There has been a meeting of the planters and merchants of them West India islands and from the resolutions that have been introduced upon the floor of parliament, I have every reason to believe they will be opened. Does this look like Hostilities sir? I think not. I think we shall never be drove to another war. We have as great statesmen my fellow citizens and ladies of the fair as you have ever read of. You will find our great men upon the treaty of peace at Gen in 1815 there was Mr. George Mr.

Clay, Mr. Adams, Albert Gallatin and Mr. Russell which are good and great men. That Mr. Gallatin had distinguished himself as a great statesman equal I think to those who were in company with him, as any thing superior as regards to the last belonging to the nation of France, which I think did himself great credit in his opinion as to regard of the treaty of peace together with those good and great men who were in company with him, who as our ministers upon the treaty of 1815 at Gen, who have done honour to their country and, honour to themselves which communicated a good deal of meaning and good sense, upon a very few remarks as regarded the establishment of the treaty. We do not as a nation see hostilities, neither do we avoid them, we don't know when we shall see a new moon. My fellow citizens and ladies of the fair if you wish to know these things read and reflect as I do. Now sir as governments are part of the great and many machines which in fact unites and congeals together with our great and wise cabinet, which is the balance wheel of our government, is the house of Senate the United States; that we live under an elective government, you should my worthy fellow citizens be particularly in selection to properly represent you in the State Government. Men who make laws that doesn't meet with the spirit and meaning of the people, say nothing about them—they stay home, that they may become their own barbers and queue their own hair! A man who says he'll vote for and votes for another, is he not a trimmer? I think he is. Look out for our State Governments my fellow citizens and I make free to inform you, I am a candidate to represent the County of Beaufort in the House of Commons, in the next general assembly held at the city of Raleigh.

My fellow citizens and ladies of the fair I have come forward from the solicitation of my friends. If I weren't to get a single vote in the county, I should be still the same man as regards my own feelings every man ought to know his own worth but it is for you to say and not me. There are many good citizens who I hope will do honour to my vote and give me their suffrages. At request of my friends I came forward, and what my fellow citizens and ladies of the fair is a sincere friend. One that in the darkest night you could go and clap your finger on him, and not one of those whip syllabubs who promise everything and do nothing. The solicitation of my friends I believe sir was in consequence of certain resolutions brought forward at the last General Assembly about the Convention. There is some citizens fellow citizens and ladies of the fair may feel calves upon soft corn but they won't call neither will swine eat peart.

North Carolina is the fifth largest state in the Union. There are in the State of New York which are near about as to my opinion a central state as to guard the trade and commerce of the continent, 500,000 citizens which are Europeans in the city of New York alone and of that of the population of the whole city about 1,000,000 but including the whole state is about one million, agreeable to the best calculations I have read of, and the city of New York is the London of America.

Look at their inland navigation and see sir what they have done with steam boats and there appears to be some little clashing between she, and the eastern states. Mr. King stands very high so does Dewitt Clinton—that Mr. Clinton is elected the Governor of the State of New York and contrary to the expectation of the opinion of great part of the public in preference to Mr. Tompkins which is our vice president—which Mr. Tompkins stands high in my estimation which is a worthy and respectable citizen. The population of North Carolina is 450,000 strong which has done honour to her country and honour to herself and that my wish is the next Vice President should be chosen from the state of North Carolina. The state of Virginia she is a distinguished state among her sister states, what has always been herself as the washman and bulwark of our liberty. But my fellow citizens I have something to say about banking agreeable to the wish of my friends. That banking system is a republican system though contrary to the constitution, read and think and you will find it to be the same, but my fellow citizens & ladies of the fair immediately after the treaty of '83 that the United States Bank was established in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania. Who was this by? The sons of Washington. Who was President of that Bank? Thomas Dilling if I recollect right, but my fellow citizens I could inform you that a certainty was to turn over the journals of Congress but I haven't them in my possession at this minute, therefore my fellow citizens look at the United States and see how banking system since that day has grown.

Look at the little state of Rhode Island who only sends 2 representatives or 3, I recollect right. She has had if I am informed right and from the best information I am in possession of, that she had 18 banks, and from the best information

Clay, Mr. Adams, Albert Gallatin and Mr. Russell which are good and great men. That Mr. Gallatin had distinguished himself as a great statesman equal I think to those who were in company with him, as any thing superior as regards to the last belonging to the nation of France, which I think did himself great credit in his opinion as to regard of the treaty of peace together with those good and great men who were in company with him, who as our ministers upon the treaty of 1815 at Gen, who have done honour to their country and, honour to themselves which communicated a good deal of meaning and good sense, upon a very few remarks as regarded the establishment of the treaty. We do not as a nation see hostilities, neither do we avoid them, we don't know when we shall see a new moon. My fellow citizens and ladies of the fair if you wish to know these things read and reflect as I do. Now sir as governments are part of the great and many machines which in fact unites and congeals together with our great and wise cabinet, which is the balance wheel of our government, is the house of Senate the United States; that we live under an elective government, you should my worthy fellow citizens be particularly in selection to properly represent you in the State Government. Men who make laws that doesn't meet with the spirit and meaning of the people, say nothing about them—they stay home, that they may become their own barbers and queue their own hair! A man who says he'll vote for and votes for another, is he not a trimmer? I think he is. Look out for our State Governments my fellow citizens and I make free to inform you, I am a candidate to represent the County of Beaufort in the House of Commons, in the next general assembly held at the city of Raleigh.

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North Carolina is the fifth largest state in the Union. There are in the State of New York which are near about as to my opinion a central state as to guard the trade and commerce of the continent, 500,000 citizens which are Europeans in the city of New York alone and of that of the population of the whole city about 1,000,000 but including the whole state is about one million, agreeable to the best calculations I have read of, and the city of New York is the London of America.

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...given me there never have been more than two or three which has failed! Then my fellow citizens and ladies of the fair look at the Representation of the State of N. Carolina for the House of Congress, we send as many as fifteen Representatives if I mistake not. Then Bank- ing systems is not a system I am in favor of, but the wishes and solicitations of my friends wishes me to officiate and assist in that case. Should I have the honor to represent the County of Beaufort my wish is to establish a Bank with no connection with any other Bank in the state to be established in the town of Washington to be called the Washington Bank or Bank of Beaufort.

Look at our nation and see the great men there be. Our wise good and great statesmen, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, and others which belong to our wise good and great cabinet. Who are our useful good and great men and securities of our liberty? Is there not the farmer and the merchant which one gives a spring to the rise of the other, which both stand upon one pillow that adds convenience and happiness to our nation and her welfare and Independence.

See my worthy citizens and ladies of the fair where does part of our information spring from? from our foreign relations, is it not through the channels of commerce, which crosses the fishpond, are they not a useful set of citizens—it is for you to say and not me, but if you'll admit of my opinion I think they are. How do all our informations spring but from our worthy fellow citizens? Can a man be a merchant who never was one? Can a man be a statesman who never was one?

Read and think and you'll find they aspire to the same.

Every man is not born to be wise or to be rich, but the government I now enjoy is a free government, that we are all born free and that every man are entitled to his own opinion, though some of their judgment may not be good. That a fool and his money may be soon parted.

Look at our great men in Congress see how far some excel beyond others. What is this owing to?—Genius and great talents, that if they pocket fame it is given to them but it is not for them who travel after it. Observe my fellow citizens and ladies of the fair don't you find upon these levees of the first rate company which enjoy privileges as our representatives to Congress that often a number of questions may be given as to guard of Political views and that Mr. A at a future day may introduce some resolution in the House of Representatives which is matter of great weight and importance. Mr. B comes forward and supports it and comes out with a most elegant declaration to the same and carries his resolution and at a future day should Mr. A want a office, at which he pockets with more merit than the one he enjoys, where is Mr. B. then? He stands as a most elegant figure that perhaps may astonish the world—that he is treated with friends on every side, from this good judgment that all men are not born to be statesmen who should act wise; therefore my fellow citizens be select in your choice of men who ask for an office to be a Representative in Congress, that he should have something else in his head more than nits and lice as to my opinion but it is taking great deal on myself to say this—should be wrong I hope to be excused.

We have lost a worthy citizen my countrymen one of the greatest men except Mr. Clay who are a wise man and a great statesman I mean Mr. Pinkney as an Orator. If you will read his speech when the District of Missouri claimed her state rights and the privilege was given her upon the same and afterwards she claimed the letter of restrictions, you will find on the floor of Congress in the House of Senate that Mr. Pinkney displayed himself to be one of our greatest Orators except Mr. Clay who perhaps shared with him. What a loss this worthy citizen must be to our great and great government, that he has left this for another world, which his friends sincerely lament at the loss of him. Then my worthy citizens and ladies of the fair see the advantage you have in being represented by those good and wise men who are great Philosophers and the voice of wisdom. Does he carry only his vote, but thousands with him. These men are not visionary plants but God I have made them and intend them to be great and good uses, which attends to the rights and safeguards of all governments and the securities of liberties of freedom! Referring again to the Banks the Bank in North Carolina was the New Bank—the next the State Bank. If we will our inland navigation flourish? Beaufort County wanted a branch—he Bank of Newbern has two at their hands, and lately an opportunity of visiting the town of Newbern, I saw Mr. John Stanly who is much the gentleman and I had much conversation with him on the subject of the Banks. He said he had no objection to our having a Bank, I told him that we ought to have a chart for a Bank in Washington, that we might get

money out of the Bank, this at home and not to go abroad for the want of the same but not that we wished to injure him nor any citizen belonging to the United States but upon my further interview with Mr. Stanly that I always claimed this as my opinion upon the virtues and goodness of Mr. Stanly who I think are a respectable citizen.

Also I had an interview with a number of worthy and respectable citizens independent of Mr. Stanly who I believe thought with me as to regard of my opinion to establishment of a Bank in the town of Washington was it in my power so to do for the benefit of the good citizens of Beaufort and those who pleased to join issue with them.

Though my visit in the town of Newbern was but short as I went in on other business of importance which attends to my own rights I made but a very short stay.

Are we not entitled then to the same rights? Is not the County of Beaufort ripened & entitled to the same rights and privileges as her sister counties in this state? I say she is. If you ask a merchant now to trust you he will tell you sir the times are precarious and I can't trust you. A merchant sir in the present state of things cannot get credit to get his ship even down to the Bar, but sir if we had a Bank he could send her to 'Statis or any other part of Europe or any other part of the world else where and pay the bank when she returned for I think the bank should be paid as well as any other individual. Then sir he would have the means but otherways must a man turn to Haristocracy and become a regueto pay it? Go to establishing a Haristocracy? Now gentlemen what is Haristocracy? It is a de-simulation. What is a de-simulation? A deceit sir—and how have all other Republican governments been managed heretofore? Read of Greece and Rome it may not be from the principles of Haristocracy but it must be from some bad judgement.

If we establish a Bank in Washington, is it in this we act as dishonest men? If men borrow money this a sincere contract, that is to pay the lawful in crest and principal and no more. Is this a Haristocracy it is for you to say and not me. But some fellow Citizens have taken the liberty to say it was establishing a Haristocracy government—these I believe to be my political enemies and I deny the fact. If you purchase goods from a merchant and he gives you a credit does not he expect a profit by them and doesn't he live by them? I say he does. Then you ought say that would be establishing a Haristocracy, but I say it does not, that it is a fair trade. Therefore my fellow citizen and ladies of the fair that no one man can make a contract by himself—that it takes two to make it and to agree to the same. So men who reason in this way are merely feeding you with mouth water that becomes bitter to the innocent man who tastes it and who may not be judge of colours—but my fellow citizens and ladies of the fair it is for you to say and not me, be me right or be me wrong. What do we fight for? First love of country secondly is to support our lives wives, property and children. In taking of a man's secret wife from him is like taking an infant from the breast of its mother, when it is enjoying the sweet breath of its mother, and the smiles of her charms every day of its life. Fellow citizens and ladies of the fair you are the pillars of our comfort, the foundation of our happiness, and together with our great and good and wise men the independence of our government. Look at what the constitution says read and you'll know we have power to claim privileges of three things, that is to declare war, suppress insurrections or invasions and if I understand from reading and thinking on the Constitution this is the privilege it gives us. We who know who gives us our existence, how is marriage contracts made, from the springs of love which governs all men who means well for themselves and well for their country, who springs from the human family one of the most honorablest life's that a man can enjoy. Though a man may have as much money as which he can shake a stick at, there is no real happiness unless it is with those with whom the serious contract is made. Through the hardship of time & scarcity of money we should have a Bank established in the town of Washington I could give you the principles on which to establish it.

What do we fight for? First love of country, secondly to support our lives, wives, property and children.

What is property? Convenience. What is convenience? Happiness. What is a man without property? He would be no more noticed than to see a goose walk the street barefooted!

Now fellow citizens and ladies of the fair I wish you to consider the importance of the subjects on which I have been speaking to you. I wish you to pocket them and think on them with the most sincere minds. My fellow citizens and ladies of the fair for the compliment which you have paid me in your politeness, that I feel myself indebted to you from this time forward and I hope it will be in my power to reward you. Fellow citizens and ladies of the fair, your most obedient servant.

BEAUFORT COUNTY
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
July 5, 1822. WASHINGTON.

Mr. M. WILLIAMS,
I have heard with no little satisfaction that Mr. HOLLAND intends publishing in a Pamphlet his ORATION as delivered on the 5th inst.—As one of the listening admirers of his eloquence on that occasion, I hope he will lose no time in putting this intention in execution and gratify
A FREEMAN.

Mr. M. WILLIAMS,
I was one who listened with great delight to the Hon: Mr. HOLLAND'S Eloquent ORATION on the 5th inst. and with many others sincerely hope he will have it issued in the form of a Pamphlet.

A VOTER
Of Beaufort County.

The Board of Commissioners for the adjustment of Claims under the Treaty with Spain, which has been for some time sitting in this city, yesterday adjourned to the third Tuesday in October next. They did not extend the time for claimants to file their memorials.
Nat. Int.

GHENT NEGOTIATION.
In the remarks which we made a few days ago in relation to the diplomatic controversy between Messrs Russell and Adams, we gave publicity to several Queries propounded through the medium of the New York Statesman, who contained insinuations against Mr. R. as having during the negotiation at Ghent, been concerned in the shameful and dishonorable practice of communicating the state of the negotiation, to a mercantile house in London, largely engaged in the trade of the United States; for which services, Mr. R. was to be remunerated. Mr. R. has publicly denied the charge, and demanded the name of the writer. This has been, or will be complied with the writer having determined to address Mr. R. on the subject, under his own proper signature. We shall hereafter notice the issue of this mysterious business.
Pet. Rep.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, N. C. 8th July, 1822 }
Proposals
WILL be received at this office until the 30th of September next for making and delivering at this port the following articles, viz:
Five CAN BUOYS (copper,) of the contents of one hundred and twenty galls. fitted in a proper manner for attaching thereto a composition chain.
Eight wooden BUOYS of the following dimensions—7 feet 6 inches long, 5 feet 4 inches on the head and drawn to a point, secured and properly strapped for attaching an iron chain to each—7 iron hoops 2 1/2 in wide, 1/2 inch thick—The Buoy to be made either of Juniper or White Oak. Staves well seasoned 1 1/2 inches thick and 4 inches or 3 1/2 wide, with two coats of white paint well put on.
3 Composition CHAINS estimated each to weigh 300 lbs.—1 inch in diameter and the links 5 inches long.
3000 lb. of Iron CHAINS of the same size.
13 Cast Iron SINKERS each 11 Cwt. about 3 feet square, and proportionate thickness; to be fitted with an eye bolt of copper or iron as may be expedient to secure the chain to them, 5 of which for composition, and eight for iron chains—also Bolts and Clevis's to correspond.
During the above period, proposals will also be received for placing and keeping the Buoy in the following places during the year 1823 commencing on the 1st of January next, at such points on Cape Hatteras Shoals, Cape Lookout Shoals, Fry's Pan Shoals, Ocracoke and Cape Fear bars as they may be directed by the Superintendent—ALSO to place and keep up during the same period a Buoy on Harbor Is and bar, Pine Point shoals, point of Marsh shoals, Swan Island shoal, east end of Brant Island shoal, Middle Ground shoal, Bluff shoal, and on Long Shoal.
The Buoy to be placed on Cape Hatteras, Look out, Frying-Pan Shoals, Ocracoke & Cape Fear bars, will be taken in one contract, and the residue in an other. The Buoy to be taken up and cleaned during the months of May and November and well painted (white) before they are replaced.—Those making contracts to deliver any or all of the above articles will deliver them at this Port by the 15th Dec. 1822—And those who may contract for placing the Buoy will receive them at this place, at that time or earlier if delivered, of which they will receive due notice.

THOS: H. BLOUNT, Collector
of the Customs for the District of Washington, N. Carolina.

The Editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser are requested to insert the above once a week for four successive weeks, and forward their bill to this office for payment immediately thereafter.

LAST NOTICE.
Selling off at COST!
As the Subscriber intends to return to New York in a few days, he wishes to inform his friends and customers that he will sell the balance of his Goods at COST, rather than send them back to N. Y. rk, and is convinced he can sell much CHEAPER than they can be purchased in this market after he is gone. Any persons wishing good BARGAINS will please give him a call and judge for themselves.

HE ALSO requests all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts immediately; and all those having any demands against him will please present them for payment on or before the 20th inst. as he will then leave this place, not to return again.

3 hds. N. E. RUM,
1 do. W. I. Do.
2 pipes GIN,
4 bbls Do.
10 do. Rye WHISKEY,
10 do. Apple BRANDY,
6 do. CORDIALS,
4 crates assorted CROCKERY,
300 bus. SALT
ALSO—Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c. &c.

D. M. LYONS.
July 12. 31

THE Subscriber requests those having unsettled accounts with him to come forward and settle the same by the 20th inst. He also requests the Subscribers to the Church to pay their first instalment now due him according to contract.

THOMAS A. DEMILL.
Washington, 10th July. 1822—2365.

Advertisement.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscriber and Barzilla Homes was by mutual consent dissolved early in June, inst. All persons are forwarned from receiving in payment or otherwise, any Note, obligation, &c. to which my name is affixed as one of said concern; as I am resolved not to pay any such claims.

CALVIN BOYD.
June 19, 1822—3365.

Lost or mislaid,
ONE Receipt against Schr. Joseph, for Fifty-seven dollars, some cents;—and three Orders drawn on the subscriber for pilotage of said schooner, signed by Consider Glass. Any information will be thankfully received by the subscriber at Capt. Gallaghers Tavern, and a suitable reward will be given by
B. HOMES, Jun.
June 7, 1822.—4360.

P. S. Likewise a receipt for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, dated Dec. 19, 1822, drawn by the above named C. Glass.
B. H.

State of North-Carolina,
Beaufort County.
Arthur Forbes vs. James Murphy.
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT returned before me by D. H. McCabe one of the Constables of said County, "Levied on Red Oak Hhd Staves, and White Oak Bbls, and one Horse," the property of the defendant. This is therefore to give notice, that I have staid the proceeding in this suit agreeably to law for the space of thirty days, at the expiration of which time, if the defendant does not appear and plead, Judgment final will be given against him.

R. H. BONNER, J. P.
June 26, 1822—41363

Doctors Felfar & Freeman
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Which, with their former Stock, makes a complete and extensive assortment; and they can in future supply Country Practitioners and Families with any quantity at a low rate. In addition to the articles usually kept on hand, they have received Patent Medicines, Soda Powders, Tooth Powder, Tooth Brushes, Perfumes of various kinds, Antique hair Oil, Lip Salve, &c.

They are ready at all times, to attend those who may call or send for them either in Town or Country—one or the other can always be found at their Shop (next door to Capt. Gallagher's Tavern) or at their dwellings. Their charges in all cases, will be regulated by the usual rates in this place.—They are prepared with a complete set of Dentists Instruments to clean, file, plug or extract teeth.
4356

A good cook & washer.
A Likely negro woman and two children of good character and family, for sale, reasonably.
Enquire of the
PRINTE
June 7, 1822.—4360

POETRY.

FOR THE RECORDER. WOMAN.

Is there a heart that never loved,
Or felt soft woman's sigh,
Is there a man can mark unmoved,
Dear woman's tearful eye?

Oh! bear him to some distant shore
O solitary cell;
Where none but savage monsters roar
Where love ne'er deigned to dwell.

For there's a charm in woman's eye
A language in her tear;
A spell in every sacred sigh
To man—the virtue dear.

And he who can resist her smiles
With brutes alone should live;
Nor taste those joys which cares beguile—
Those joys her virtues give.

AN ATTEMPT AT SAPPHIC.

One morn, when earth was free from snow,
And springs had not forgot to flow,
A man went forth to plough and hoe;
His name was Ichabod Beverly.

His hat was in condition sad,
Where'er his thoughts were, good or bad,
He there recorded all he had;
Of chalk was made his memory.

Tall was his form—his hair, coal black,
Hung like a lynch pin down his back,
An eel skin kept it in its sack,
With gripe of close fraternity.

He met a man (and I know who)
Said he, kind friend, how do you do?
I'm pretty well—how is't with you?
I thank you, I am cleverly.

From an old English Magazine.

WONDERFUL SIGHTS.

I saw a fish pond, all on fire;
I saw a house, bow to a quire;
I saw a parson, twelve feet high;
I saw a cottage, near the sky;
I saw a balloon, made of lead;
I saw a coffin, drop down dead;
I saw a sparrow, run a race;
I saw two horses, making lace;
I saw a girl, just like a cat;
I saw a kitten, wear a hat;
I saw a man, who saw these too,
And says tho' strange, they all are true.
It can hardly be necessary to mention,
That the solution of the above riddle, is to
be found in erasing the first clause of the
first line, supplying it with the first clause
of the second, and so on.

If the following lines, written by an ancient
Governor of Connecticut, do not border
on the beautiful, they at least partake of
the sublime.

Abigail Lord, of her own accord,
Went down to see her sister;
Jason Lee, brisk as a flea,
Jumped right up and kiss'd her.

Dryden's description of old Jacob Tonson.

With leering look, bull faced, and freckled
fair,
With two left legs, with Judas colour'd hair,
And frowzy pores, that taint the ambient air

On Tonson's refusing to give Dryden the
price he asked for his Virgil, the poet sent
him the above, and added, "tell the dog,
that he who wrote them can write more"
Jacob sent the money.

ANECDOTE.

The late king of Prussia rung his bell
one day and nobody answered. He opened
the door and found the page asleep on
the sofa. He was going to wake him,
when he perceived the end of a billet sticking
out of his pocket. He had the curiosity
to know the contents; he took and read it.
It was a letter from his mother, who
thanked him for having sent her a part of
his wages, to assist her in distress, and be-
sought God to bless him in his filial good-
ness. The king returned to his room,
took a rouleau of ducats, and slid them
with the letter into the page's pocket.
Returning to his apartment, he rang so
violently, that the page awakened and en-
tered. "You have slept well" said the
king. The page made an apology, and in
his embarrassment he happened to put his
hands into his pocket, and felt with aston-
ishment the paper of money. He drew it
out, turned pale, and looking at the king,
burst into tears, without being able to
speak a word. "What is the matter,"
said the king; "what ails you?" "Ah! Sir,"
said the young man throwing him-
self at his feet, "Somebody would wish to
ruin me—I know not how this money
came into my pocket." "My friend,"
said the king, "God often sends us good in
our sleep; give it to thy mother, salute
her in my name, and tell her I will take
care of her and you."

[SELECTED FOR THE RECORDER]

ELIZA'S LETTERS.—No. II.

My dear Louisa was pleased to view my
first letter in a favourable light, and will
no doubt read a second with the same re-
spect. The subject to which I would now
direct your attention is that of Sabbath
Schools. These are important institu-
tions. They have already been productive
of much good, and it is to be lamented,
that while many of our sex are actively
engaged in their promotion, there are
others who make light of them. This
however, is not the case with us. Already
do we begin to see the fruits of our little
toils.—Two of my class who began with
me in the alphabet, can now read very well
in the Testament, and are much affected
of late when I converse with them upon the
salvation of their souls. O Louisa, should
I be the unworthy instrument of leading
these little lambs to the great Shepherd of
souls, would it not infinitely reward me for
all the little inconvenience I sometimes
suffer in attending upon their instruction?
I feel more engaged than ever in this ser-
vice of love, and I trust you do not become
weary in well doing. Be not discouraged;
sow the good seed and hereafter it will ap-
pear to your joy. We must pray for a
blessing to rest upon our instructions, and
the prayer of faith will be answered.

But, Louisa, what shall we do to engage
the great mass of our acquaintance in this
pleasing employment? What arguments
shall we use to prevail upon them to es-
tablish Sabbath Schools, and become teach-
ers? We have no motives of a worldly na-
ture to present. There is one to be drawn
from the pleasure it produces in some
minds to see youth improving in know-
ledge. But the motives to this labour of
love are of a higher nature. These little
children have immortal souls, that must be
for ever happy or miserable. A few hours
spent with them in a Sabbath School may
be the means of leading them to the know-
ledge of Christ, "whom to know is life
eternal," and who said, "suffer little chil-
dren to come unto me and forbid them not,
for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Will
not those Sabbath School teachers be doubly
happy when they shall be great-
ed hereafter, by those who shall rise up
and call them blessed, for teaching them in
a Sabbath School? And O how will others
feel when they reflect how much good they
might have done in this way but refused
to do it.

The souls of children are as precious
here as in India, and the young lady who
guides one of these little ones to God in
her own neighbourhood, will cause the
same joy in heaven, as the female mission-
ary, who does the same in a heathen land.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

New-York Female Union Society for the pro-
motion of Sabbath Schools.

The sixth anniversary of this Society
was celebrated in the Middle Dutch
Church, New-York, on Wednesday, the
24th of April. The following abstract of
the Report will show the present state of
the schools.

"This Society numbers forty schools,
thirty seven are in the city, and have sent
in reports. To give the whole of these, or
even all the interesting facts contained in
them, would engross too much of the time
allotted to the interesting exercises of this
day. The committee therefore, with the
consent of the Superintendents, will pro-
ceed to give a brief summary of the good
which has been effected by means of this
society during 6 years, that they have been
permitted to labor in this part of the Lord's
vineyard.

We cannot exactly state the number of
teachers and scholars engaged in the
schools since their commencement but at
present in those reported there are 2752
scholars under the immediate instruction
of 478 teachers, and are regularly visited
by a committee composed of about thirty
members. Upwards of a thousand schol-
ars have been brought from the alphabet
to read the word of God; and a much
greater number from syllables to reading
fluently: 33,772 chapters, averaging thirty
verses each, have been committed to mem-
ory, with divine songs, catechisms, hymns
and M'Dowell's Questions innumerable.
The seeds thus sown in faith, has given
evidence that it has been watered by the
dews of divine grace, by 142 scholars
making a public profession of religion.
When a sufficient number of pious teach-
ers have not offered, the services of those
of serious deportment have been accepted;
193 of these, being in the way, the Lord
bath led to lay hold on the hope set before
them in the gospel, and sweetly to expe-
rience the truth of the promise, that they
that water shall themselves be watered.
Not a school in this Union, but has expe-
rienced the sanctifying influences of the
Holy Spirit, "converting the soul and
making wise the simple."—Twenty four
Reports of the present year, giving pleas-
ing accounts of sinners being brought from
darkness to light. Instances of strength

of memory, and rapid improvement, have
been still more numerous.

With few, or no exceptions, stated meet-
ings for prayer are held by the teachers;
to many of these, the children and their
parents are invited; not are the bodies of
the dear children forgotten, the naked are
clothed by means of the various Dorcas
Societies, formed for the purpose. Very
many who were picked up in the streets,
in rag and filth, are now filling respecta-
ble situations. The change produced not
only on the Sabbath but on week days,
must be obvious to all.

The superintendent of school No. 9,
states that "three large Bibles by Mr.
Carpenter and three by Mr. W. M. Car-
ter from the New-York Bible Sociey,
were received, and presented to six colour-
ed adults, between the age of sixty and
ninety, all of whom have learned to read
in the school. One of these, the Zion
bound pilgrim mentioned in our last re-
port, we have now the pleasure of present-
ing as a candidate for the diploma, in the
eighty fifth year of her age; having punc-
tually attended the school six years, during
which time, she has learned to read the
word of God, and from its sacred pages
has committed a sufficient number of
chapters, with other lessons, to entitle her
to this mark of distinction; and from ob-
serving her pious walk and conversation,
we confidently believe there is a crown of
glory laid up for her, in that kingdom
to which she appears rapidly advancing.
Betsey C—, whom we also present, as a
deserving candidate for the diploma, has
had her mind very seriously exercised
since hearing of our intention to bring her
forward on this occasion; and has been
led by it, to examine how it stood between
God and her soul, and to seek for that pre-
paration of heart; that will enable her to
stand approved by her Father in heaven,
as well as her teacher on earth. Since the
commencement of this institution, seven-
teen teachers, have ceased from their la-
bors, and have entered the rest prepared
for the people of God. Fifty five scholars
have also been called to their last account,
the greater part of whom gave evidence of
their acceptance with Christ."

The dying experience of a teacher in
School No. 4, will close the extracts.

"Since our last anniversary, (says the
Report) it has pleased the Lord to remove
from us one of our teachers by death.
During an illness of 7 weeks, she manifest-
ed a firm reliance on, and submission to
her divine Redeemer, often expressing
desires that not her will, but the will of
her heavenly father might be done. Young
and pleasing in her person, of agreeable
manners, joined with undoubted piety, she
was beloved by all who knew her, and had
arrived at that period of life when its pros-
pects are most interesting, and her heart,
with all its tenderest emotions, is forming
attachments for life; yet through grace
received from the blessed Jesus, she was
willing to resign all, and to depart and be
with Christ, as far better. Being asked by
a friend in her last moments, if Jesus was
till precious? She replied, "He is the
chief among ten thousand, and altogether
lovely. Whom have I in heaven but him,
and there is none upon earth, I desire be-
side him." Seeing her mother at her bed-
side, she informed her she was leaving
her, and adopting the language of Stephen,
she exclaimed, "Lord Jesus receive my
spirit." Shortly after, she fell asleep in
him, and entered into the joy of her Lord,
in hope of a blessed resurrection."

The following rewards have been given
by the committee during the year; 19
Bibles, 14 Testaments, 3 Prayer Books,
and 42 Psalm and Hymn Books. Fifty
one scholars, who have conducted them-
selves with propriety during three years,
that they have attended the same school,
and earned all the rewards, will this day,
be presented with diplomas.

Christian Herald

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNI-

TEDSTATS.

Whereas, the President of the United
States is authorized by law to cause lands to
be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President
of the United States, do hereby declare and
make known that the public sales shall be
held as follows, viz:

At the Land Office at Terre Haute, in In-
diana, on the first Monday in July next, for
the sale of

Townships 17 and 18, in range 1, east of the
2d principal meridian line

At the Land Office at Vandalia, in Illinois,
on the third Monday in July next, for the
sale of

Townships 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1
and 2, east of the 3d principal meridian
line

At the same place, on the third Monday
in August next, for the sale of

Townships 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges
5, 6 and 8, east of the 3d principal meri-
dian line

11, in range 7, do.

At the Land Office at Palestine, in Illinois,
on the first Monday in August next, for the
sale of

Townships 6, 7, 8 and 9, in ranges 9, 10 and
11, east of 3d principal meridian line

At the same place, on the first Monday in
September next, for the sale of

Townships 10 11 12 and 13, in ranges 9 10
and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line

At the same place, on the 1st Monday in
October next, for the sale of

Townships 14 15 16 and 17, in ranges 9 10
and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line

At the same place, on the 1st Monday in
November next, for the sale of

Townships 18 19 20 and 21, in ranges 9 10
and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line

At the Land Office for the Northern Dis-
trict of Louisiana, at the town of Osage,

on the first Monday in November next, for
the sale of

Townships 15 16 17 18 and 19, in ranges 3
4 and 5, west of the meridian line

At the Land Office at the Seat of Justice
of the county of Independence, in the An-
dreas territory, for the sale of such lands
of the United States as are situated in the fol-
lowing described townships and ranges, and
which have been excluded from the lotter-
ies of the land, appropriated for satisfying
claims for military services, viz:

On the first Monday in August next, for
the sale of such of the above described lands
as are situated in the following townships
and ranges, viz:

Townships 2 3 4 5 7 8 & 20 in range 1,
of the 5th meridian

1 2 3 4 5 and 6
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9
1 2 10 11 12 13 and 14
12
1 2 3 9 13 14 15 18 19 & 20 1, west

On the first Monday in September next,
for the sale of such of the above described
lands as are situated in the following town-
ships and ranges, viz:

Townships 1 3 18 19 and 20, in range 2,
of the 5th meridian

1 15 16 17 18 19 and 20 3
1 10 11 13 14 15 16 & 19 4
1 2 9 10 11 12 13 and 16 5
1 2 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12
13 and 18

On the 1st Monday in October next,
for the sale of such of the above described
lands as are situated in the following town-
ships and ranges, viz:

Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14
17 18 19 and 20, range 7,
of 5th meridian

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15
16 17 18 19 and 20 6
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 18 19 and 20 8
19

On the 1st Monday in November next,
for the sale of such of the above described
lands as are situated in the following town-
ships and ranges, viz:

Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 & 11, in
range 10, west of the 5th meridian

1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 & 10, in range 11
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 10
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9
3 4 5 6 7 and 8
4 5 and 7
5 6 and 7
6

Each sale will commence with the
number of section, township, and range,
proceed in regular numerical order.

The lands reserved by law for the use
of schools, or for other purposes, will be ex-
cluded from sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of
Washington, this 14th day of March
1822.

JAMES MONROE

By the President:
JOSIAH MEXES,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

Printers who publish the laws of the U-
nited States will publish the above once a week
the 1st Monday in November next, and
their accounts (received) to the Gen-
eral Land Office.

TERMS.

The AMERICAN RECORDER is published
Friday, at THREE dollars per annum in ad-
vance, or half yearly in advance, or for-
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